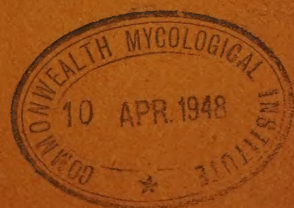


Ag. 210



British Honduras
Department of Agriculture
Annual Report for 1945.

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Foreword.

Climatically, 1945 has been a difficult year for agriculture in British Honduras. The year started with several months of severe drought followed, later, by storms and a hurricane which, with the resulting floods, played havoc with the crops. To take only one instance of the damage done; a record acreage was planted with maize, only to be caught at its most critical stage by wind and flood with a resulting depression in the yield finally harvested.

The report for 1944 stressed the necessity for training an extension staff of field workers, who would carry practical help and advice to the small farmer. After the necessary arrangements had been completed, and buildings erected, a one-year course for Farm Demonstrators was started in the Stann Creek district at the beginning of September, with a class of sixteen. One half of these had already shown ability as temporary agricultural extension workers in the Department and the remainder were carefully chosen as being of the right type for the work. The course has been kept severely practical and has been planned always with an eye on the work that these men will have to do in the field. It is too early, yet, to foretell results, but a beginning has been made that should in time provide an agricultural staff of sufficient numbers, and with the knowledge and ability, to have a decisive influence upon the small cultivators of the Colony.

Meanwhile, it has been necessary to carry on with a reduced staff. There are indications, however, that the long range lessons of the food production campaign, started a few years ago, are sinking in. There is a keen demand for fencing wire and when this has been available fenced pastures have been established and the beginnings of rotational grazing are discernable. The significance of this should be noted, as it is probable that along this way lies the road from shifting cultivation to permanent mixed farming.

British Honduras has never been an agricultural country but it is gratifying to find a keen and growing interest in the possibilities of agricultural development, as far as this is possible. In this connection I wish to record my appreciation of wholehearted co-operation both from unofficials and from other departments. The Department has been short-handed during the year and I am grateful for the loyal and hard-working support of all members of the staff. This has made possible a very considerable amount of spade work, the results of which should become apparent in the years to follow.

Section I.

General Survey of Agriculture in the Colony.

The dry season in the early months of the year was unusually severe. In the Stann Creek district the rainfall during the first four months was the lowest since 1935, and Cayo district, in the west, experienced a severe drought until June. A storm on the 31st August, with its centre just north of Belize, did serious damage to growing crops and caused widespread floods in the Belize and Stann Creek districts and in parts of the Northern district. A hurricane hit Punta Gorda on the 4th October and passed inland through Toledo district; this caused much damage to growing crops. All of these untoward happenings took their toll of agricultural production.

Food Crops.

Maize. The long and severe dry season caused much of the area under this crop to be planted late, and a considerable amount of replanting had to be done. Eventually, a record area was sown and made good progress until the storms and floods in late August and early September. These caught the developing grain in the "milk" stage and destroyed about 40% of the crop. In spite of this, the crop reaped was the heaviest in recent years. Luckily, the October hurricane in the south had little effect on the crop, most of which had already been reaped.

With the exception of Cayo district, the corn-eating areas finished the year with well-filled granaries and a surplus of 142 tons was purchased by the Board of Agriculture for resale.

Rice. As usual, most of the rice was grown in the Toledo district in the south of the Colony. Although the crop is a small one, there has been a steady increase both in the acreage grown and in the yields obtained. Some stimulus to rice growing was given by the increased price offered this year by the Board of Agriculture. In addition to providing for their own needs, growers sold a surplus of 88 tons to the Board of Agriculture for milling and subsequent resale to distributors. Hurricane and storm damage while the crop was growing reduced the yields by about 40%. Floods in the Belize district rendered the crop there an almost total failure. There has been some relative increase in the amount of long-term types, No. 79 and "Lead", which are heavier yielders than the local types.

A limiting factor to the amount of rice grown is the primitive method of harvesting by means of small knives. Only persistent education and propaganda will remedy this. The increase of trained extension staff, as soon as this is available, should go far to spread the adoption of more progressive methods.

Other Food Crops. Bean crops harvested in February were light, mainly on account of shortage of rain during the growing season. As a result of the storms and floods, with consequent destruction of many food crops, a drive was started to encourage an increase in the bean planting in November. To augment the seed supply a quantity of excellent red kidney bean seed was imported from California. A number of the larger planters grew an increased acreage and, at the end of the year, the crop in sight was rather more promising.

Root crops, especially cassava, were heavily damaged by floods in the latter half of the year. By cutting back in some areas, and replanting where necessary, the losses were not so great as had, at one time, been feared. Yams and sweet potatoes were planted on a larger acreage and improvement in the methods of cultivation on these has been noticed in the north.

The supply of vegetables was abundant during the colder months and, as usual, the seeds imported by the Department were in keen demand.

Other Crops.

Coconuts. Hurricane damage in Jamaica, combined with a world shortage of oils and fats increased the demand for coconuts, and prices continued to be high. By the end of October prices paid to growers for nuts varied from \$50 to \$60 per thousand. Early in November, with an anticipatory rush for coconuts for Christmas confectionery in the U. S. A., the price rose to as high as \$110 per thousand. This did not last long and by the end of November the price offered had dropped to \$40 per thousand.

Good prices have had their effect on the standard of cultivation of this crop and, on the whole, the plantations have been moderately well cared for. Yields have been depressed as a result of the 1942 hurricane in the north, the effects of which are still noticeable, and of lack of rain during 1944 and 1945. The 1945 hurricane in the south of the Colony destroyed or badly damaged a large number of coconut trees.

Exports of Coconuts 1940 - 1945.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Coconuts—number	2,631,509	2,444,508	1,892,153	1,268,886	3,477,115	4,577,502
Copra — lb.	186,814	246,750	584,204	536,843	—	—
Total as Coconuts	3,185,900	3,110,730	3,372,300	2,879,415	3,477,115	4,577,503

Bananas. There was a brisk demand for these during the year. This led to the planting of a further acreage by the small producers. The hurricanes in August and October completely destroyed the plantations in the Belize and Toledo districts.

This crop still remains merely a "catch crop" for the small planters. Only on the most favourable sites does it remain profitable for longer than two years because of *Cercospora* leaf-spot disease. The larger planters do not, at present, consider that banana growing, with spraying control of the disease, would be profitable.

Citrus. The war-time subsidy to the growers of grapefruit has been continued throughout the year. The help that it has been possible to give in this way has resulted in the end of the war finding the orchards in a very fair condition.

With the prospect of an export trade in grapefruit juice becoming a certainty, a contract has been entered into between the firm owning the largest orchard in the Stann Creek Valley and the other members of the British Honduras Citrus Association for the purchase of their entire crop. This firm took a lease of the factory at Pomona and installed an up-to-date juicing plant. But for unforeseen delays they would have started operations in November; they were, however, ready to go into full production at the end of the year. Thus, after having had to remain dormant for practically the whole of the war years, the industry is at long last able again to export its produce.

The grapefruit and orange growers in the neighbourhood of Corozal, in the Northern district, did a small export trade with neighbouring Mexico. Yields have been low because of poor and irregular rainfall during the past two years. Local demand is rather greater than the supply available and small planters are showing an interest in extending old and planting new areas. There has been a considerable demand, both there and in other parts of the Colony, for budded citrus plants of good varieties. These are being supplied and assistance has been given in laying out the orchards.

Sugar Cane. The sugar factory met with much mechanical trouble during the year, with the result that only 4,948 tons of cane were milled, compared with 11,900 tons last year. 374 tons of sugar were produced, showing an extraction of 1 ton of sugar from 13 tons of cane.

With the central factory out of action for so much of the season, the small mills in the Northern district were put to more intensive use and relieved the situation to a certain extent by turning out brown sugar.

The small sugar industry in the Toledo district lost about 30% of its crop during the October hurricane. During the season, 192 tons of brown sugar were produced in that district. There is still a demand for small, animal-driven, cane crushing mills, but these are as yet unobtainable.

Tobacco. Twelve acres of Virginian tobacco was grown by one planter in Cayo district. His earlier difficulties with flue curing have now been overcome and 3,300 lbs of cured tobacco of a satisfactory standard was produced.

There is a small air-cured tobacco industry in the Northern district, which supplies local needs.

Livestock.

Cattle. The cattle industry, although still mainly in the primitive ranching stage, has been reasonably prosperous. The demand for beef animals for slaughtering has been greater than the supply. The limiting factor to the amount of cattle that can be produced is still the lack of fodder during the dry season. There are signs, especially in the Cayo district where this shortage is most seriously felt, of an interest in the planting of fodder grasses and rational grazing. Progress on these lines is retarded, at present, by the impossibility of purchasing fencing wire. In the Stann Creek district further areas are being fenced and put down to grass, especially by the smaller stock keepers, who are increasing in numbers. There was a large demand for cows and heifers which the bigger breeders could not always supply.

In the Northern district the loss of condition, and deaths, of cattle is very much less. This is probably due to the fact that extra fodder is fed during the dry season, particularly sugar cane tops which are generally available.

In a very modest way dairying may be said to be increasing. Cows' milk is used, and sold, in a few places. There is already a little cheese and butter making.

On the whole, there has been little disease during the year.

Pigs. The pig population, although on the increase, has not yet returned to normal. The number of pigs over any period varies with the amount of food available. In the north, this food is maize, in the south it is rejected bananas. Maize was scarce during the latter part of 1944, with the result that there was very little, if any, increase in the number of breeding sows. The demand for bananas has been such that, as in 1944, there were few rejects.

The keeping of pigs is widespread throughout the Colony and it is interesting to find that, even on some of the Cayes, where there is little opportunity for breeding, almost every householder buys one or two store pigs each year for fattening on the household and garden refuse.

Poultry. Flocks are increasing slowly after the adverse conditions of the last few years. Eggs have been rather more plentiful, but were not abundant.

An interest in the breeding of improved poultry has been shown in the Northern district.

The year's crop of turkeys in the Stann Creek district was a good one and found a ready market in Belize.

Disease and Pests.

Livestock. On the whole, there were no really serious outbreaks of disease. Such epidemics as occurred were sufficiently serious, locally, to tax the ingenuity both of the owners and of the staff of the department in dealing with them.

The mysterious disease, mentioned in previous reports, that killed a number of cattle on one ranch in Cayo district appeared again this year in April, and a number of deaths resulted. The outbreak again ceased when the animals were moved to a fresh pasture. It now seems possible that the disease may be "black leg".

A disease that resembled glanders killed a number of horses both in Cayo and in the Northern district. A successful treatment was worked out locally and a large number of affected animals were saved.

A virulent disease of fowls did much damage in the Northern district and losses of birds began to be serious. Local quarantine was imposed and affected carcasses destroyed. The disease yielded, in the end, to treatment with phenothiazine.

Jaguars increased in numbers and caused rather severe losses in cattle, especially in the Belize and Stann Creek districts. Early in the year an acute shortage of ammunition prevented the destruction of these animals in sufficient numbers. This was rectified later and also the rewards by Government for their destruction were increased, with good results.

Crops. In the Northern district rats caused a considerable amount of damage both to growing crops and to stored corn. Measures were taken to combat them by poisoning and by gassing their holes. These measures met with some success but they still remain as a potential source of danger.

Another mammal, that assumed almost the proportions of a pest of sugar cane in Toledo district, was the racoon. The control of these largely depended on the supply of shot gun cartridges, which improved later in the year.

One result of the storms and hurricane during the second half of the year was the damage done in many parts of the country by flocks of birds of various kinds. Apparently the fruits of trees and of other wild plants upon which they usually feed, were destroyed by the storms and this forced them to feed almost exclusively on cultivated crops.

Caterpillars or a migratory butterfly, that resembled (*Megalura chiron*), did considerable damage to cassava in the Stann Creek and Belize districts.

Trials of D.D.T. to control the "wee-wee" ant (*Atta cephalotes*) were carried out. Results were not encouraging. Cyanogas and Carbon bisulphide, together with the digging out of the nest, still remain the most certain means of partial control of this chronic pest.

Board of Agriculture.

Meetings were held monthly throughout the year. The time given to this by the unofficial members is greatly appreciated. The scope of the Board on the marketing side could possibly be expanded with advantage.

Section II

Work of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. R. A. Kitching, Assistant Agricultural Officer, went on leave in April and was transferred to the Agricultural Department of the Gambia in November. At the end of the year his post had not been filled.

The appointment of Mr. D. L. Foster, Junior Agricultural Instructor, terminated in October. Mr. S. A. W. Boyd arrived for duty, as Junior Agricultural Instructor, in August.

Food Production.

The encouragement of food growing continues to be the principal work of the Department. The idea that the farms, and not the Government agricultural stations, should be the "workshop" of the staff is steadily becoming recognized. A large part of the staff's time was occupied in touring and, although such work cannot produce quick results, there are signs of improvement in several directions. Amongst these, the inclination to fence pastures and to plant fodder grasses is probably the most important, as it is along these lines, in substituting controlled grass fallow for bush fallow, that permanent mixed farming will eventually come.

Board of Agriculture prices for corn, rice padi and other produce, fixed in advance for a year at a time, again worked smoothly. Had it not been for hurricane and storm damage sales would have been greater than in previous years. Buying centres remained as in 1944 on account of restricted staff although, with such a widely scattered farming community, the network of centres needs still further spreading. This will be possible as soon as the increase of trained staff is available.

Four temporary Demonstrators were appointed, but these were more than offset by eight of the staff who were drafted to Stann Creek for the year's course of training.

While on the subject of food production and marketing, mention should be made of the valuable assistance given by the Social Welfare Officer, who worked hard—with excellent results—to organize emergency marketing arrangements for the small cultivators in the Belize district after the severe storm at the end of August.

Agricultural Stations.

It has been evident for some time that the needs of the agricultural community of this Colony, especially of the smaller farmers, would be better served by a fairly numerous, well trained, practical extension staff than by demonstrations carried out on the agricultural stations. It has accordingly been decided to halve the expenditure on the stations and to spend the money so saved on increasing the extension workers.

The work on the stations has therefore been restricted to the following lines of work:—

(a) The production and increase of planting material to the extent that this is required by the farming community.

(b) The establishment, for investigational purposes only, at both the Corozal and Stann Creek stations, of two small farms. Both of these carry a small milking herd, in one case grazed on fenced pastures and in the other case fed on cut fodder grasses. In both cases these manured grass plots served as a fallow, of about six years duration, for corn and other food crops. The cows on each of these farms will be used to breed grade Holstein bulls and heifers for sale at low prices to the small farmers.

(c) Each station is used as a centre for one or more stud bulls and Berkshire boars.

(d) Such small scale trials of new crops as may be needed from time to time.

(e) In addition to this, the Stann Creek station is being used as a training centre for the Junior Staff of the Department.

Course of Instruction for Farm Demonstrators.

A one year's course of instruction in agriculture for Farm Demonstrators began in September at the Agricultural Station in the Stann Creek district. The course is being attended by sixteen young men. Of these, eight had been working for a year as temporary Demonstrators under the food production scheme and had been selected as having the right qualities for this kind of work. Of the remainder, one student had joined the R. A. F. while an apprentice in the Department and had just

been demobilised; the other seven were chosen from various parts of the Colony as being of the type who would probably make good agricultural extension workers.

Instruction is based on the idea of the development and improvement of the small, "mixed" farm. The syllabus of work and instruction was drawn up to include a maximum of practical instruction with just enough theory to give the students a sound foundation of the basic principles of agriculture. In view of the necessity for a knowledge of the care and handling of cattle and other domestic animals a special point was made of this and thanks are due to two large farmers in the district, Messrs. J. M. G. Usher and F. G. Sharp, for generously giving much practical instruction in this subject. The district Medical Officer was also kind enough to take the class on several occasions.

Holdings of various sizes, mostly small, in the Valley have been used for practice. By the end of the year good progress had been made and it appeared that the training was on its way to turning out a useful body of practical agricultural extension workers.

Mixed Farming and Animal Husbandry.

The small farms for the investigation of the possibilities of rotational grazing and of feeding cattle on planted fodder grasses, were established on the Corozal and Stann Creek Stations. The fodder grasses occupy the ground during the resting period between food crops, varying from five to eight years on the different holdings, and farm yard manure is carefully conserved and will be applied in the early and very late stages of the grass fallows. The grazed fields get the droppings of the cattle. This may have to be supplemented by a dressing of fertilisers once in the rotation.

In a country where cattle thrive and where suitable grasses can be grown without much difficulty this investigation should give valuable data; especially, as has been stated elsewhere, as the idea of fencing and planting grasses has begun to make some headway.

Very great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining Holstein bulls for grading up the small farmers' stock. By the end of the year four young Holstein-Zebu bulls had been bought in Trinidad and were awaiting shipment.

Rice.

The rice plot in the mangrove area near Belize made an excellent start and looked very promising. Two very high tides during May and June, however, caused salt water to seep up from below and killed out a large proportion of the plants. Those that remained yielded well. The soil has become more consolidated and it is not too much to hope that this experiment will ultimately succeed. The work is being continued.

Cocoa.

The experimental area in the Stann Creek district made good progress, despite the abnormally dry conditions for several months after planting. Arrangements have been made for bud wood to be obtained from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture as soon as disease-free material is available.

Cotton.

The 1944-45 experimental plot at Corozal failed because of severe drought conditions. A further sowing was made in September. This germinated well and made satisfactory growth up to the end of the year. Flowering started during December. A similar plot was sown at Cayo, in the west, and was making good growth at the end of the year.

Competitions for small farms.

Competitions for small farms were run in the Northern, Belize and Stann Creek districts, with the help of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The organization of these fitted in well with district extension work and aroused considerable interest. In this connection, another small grant allowed the building of a community hall and other accommodation on the Corozal station, so that competitors and other farmers could come in periodically for short visits and discussions.

Section III.

Legislation.

(a) The Coconuts Export Duty Ordinance, 1945, imposes a duty on coconuts exported.

(b) The Plants, Fruits and Vegetables (Importation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1945, slightly eases the regulations governing the importation of certain vegetables.

E. G. STAPLES,

Director of Agriculture.

TABLE I

Agricultural Products.—Exports—1945.

PRODUCE	Destination	Quantity	Value in \$
Coconuts (No.)	U.S.A.	4,577,503	\$271,322
Copra (lb.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bananas (Bunches)	U.S.A.	146,386	60,714
Plantains (Bunches)	U.S.A.	11,687	3,912
	Mexico	659	208
	Total	12,346	4,120
Grapefruit (Fresh) (Cwt)	Mexico	1,164	1,371
Grapefruit (Pulp) (Cwt)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grapefruit (Juice)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grapefruit (Canned) (Cwt)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oranges (Fresh) (Cwt)	Mexico	2,245½	4,900
Tangerines (Fresh) (Cwt)	Mexico	5	16
Lemons (Fresh) (Cwt)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Breadfruit (lb.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mangoes (Cwt)	Mexico	111	274
Pineapples (lb.)	U.S.A.	1,100	60
Pears Avacado, (Cwt)	Mexico	76½	270
Mamie Apples (Cwt)	Mexico	119	168
Cabbages (lb.)	Mexico	2,430	88
Fruits-Others (lb.)	Mexico	7,474	281
Poultry (No.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sheep (No.)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cocoa (Raw) (lb.)	Mexico	4,811	605
Sugar (tons)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Copra Pressings (lb.)	Mexico	225	11
Total Agricultural Produce			\$344,200

TABLE II

Imports of Foodstuffs—1945.

COMMODITY	From	Quantity	Value in \$
Cattle (No.)	Jamaica	4 (For breeding)	786
	U. S. A.	3 "	775
	Honduras	17 "	660
	Swan Island	2 (Other Purposes)	70
	Honduras	1,015 (Other purposes)	63,315
	Total	1,041	65,606
Butter (lb.)	U.S.A.	28	16
	Canada	153,132	71,872
	Total (Cwt)	1,367½	71,888
Butter Substitutes (Cwt)	U.S.A.	3,237	68,436
Cheese (lb.)	U.S.A.	34,272	12,467
	Guatemala	14,588	8,157
	Honduras	588	118
	Canada	48,860	15,993
	Total (Cwt.)	877½	36,735

Commodity	From	Quantity	Value
Rice (lb.)	San Salvador	99,988	6,900
	Guatemala	896	63
	U.S.A.	2,589,216	189,046
	Total (Cwt)	24,018½	196,009
Flour (Wheaten) (Cwt.) ..	U.S.A.	32,367½	204,916
	Canada	10,925	87,280
	Total (Cwt)	43,292½	292,196
Beans & Peas (lb.)	Chili	438,480	42,051
	U.S.A.	268,492	28,435
	Mexico	15,988	1,255
	Honduras	152,124	10,215
	Guatemala	308	36
	Total (Cwt)	7,816	81,992
Farinaceous Preparations (Cwt) ..	U.S.A.	259½	3,218
	Canada	32½	607
	Total	292	3,825
Lard & Lard Substitutes (lb.)	Honduras	28	4
	Jamaica	16,128	1,782
	U.S.A.	53,088	10,185
	Canada	618,044	121,642
	Total (Cwt)	6,136½	133,613
Milk, Condensed & Unsweetened (lb.)	U.S.A.	1,769,768	299,680
	Canada	739,760	109,578
	Total (Cwt)	22,406½	\$409,258
Milk Powder (lb.)	Mexico	28	13
	U.S.A.	40,068	19,947
	Canada	14,112	7,344
	Total (Cwt)	484	27,304
Beef in Barrels (lb.)	U.S.A.	34,636	4,651
	Canada	46,312	9,838
	Total (Cwt)	722¼	14,489
Pork, (Various), in Barrels (lb.) ..	U.S.A.	67,900	10,224
	Canada	204,736	7,356
	Total (Cwt)	2,434½	17,580
Onions (lb.)	U.S.A.	267,260	17,211
	Honduras	4,396	380
	Canada	20,244	1,039
	Total (Cwt)	2,606½	18,630
Irish Potatoes (lb.)	U.S.A.	472,136	23,430
	Honduras	9,800	780
	Total (Cwt)	4,303	24,210
Garlic (lb.)	Guatemala	14,952	1,865
	Mexico	1,988	306
	Total (Cwt)	151¼	2,171
Eggs (Doz.)	U.S.A.	1,100	629
	Guatemala	120	46
	Honduras	735	457
	Total (doz.)	1,955	1,132
Pigs (No.)	Honduras	4	58
Maize (lb.)	U.S.A.	21,000	868
	Honduras	97,972	3,509
	Total (Cwt)	1,062¼	4,377
Copra (Cwt)	Honduras	460	2,576
Poultry (No.)	U.S.A.	260	44
	Honduras	333	248
	Guatemala	2	2
	Total	595	294
Other Fresh Vegetables (lb.) ..	U. S. A.	68,936	4,842
	Honduras	2,100	132
	Guatemala	6,356	457
	Total (Cwt)	691	5,431
Total			\$1,477,837

TABLE No. III.
METEOROLOGY, AGRICULTURAL STATION, COROZAL, 1945.

MONTH	RELATIVE HUMIDITY			RAINFALL		SHADE TEMPERATURE	
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Inches	Rain Days	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum
JANUARY	87	99	43	0.9	5	84	59
FEBRUARY	84	99	55	1.6	10	86	68
MARCH	84	96	72	—	—	88	66
APRIL	83	99	61	—	—	93	74
MAY	79	96	56	4.9	5	90	73
JUNE	78	99	52	2.0	10	90	78
JULY	83	99	47	5.6	13	91	74
AUGUST	86	96	66	11.5	13	90	73
SEPTEMBER	88	96	54	13.2	19	88	73
OCTOBER	86	96	63	4.8	11	89	70
NOVEMBER	89	96	69	7.7	8	86	65
DECEMBER	77	96	67	3.6	12	85	61
				55.8	106		

TABLE No. IV.
METEOROLOGY, AGRICULTURAL STATION, STANN CREEK, 1945.

MONTH	RELATIVE HUMIDITY			RAINFALL		SHADE TEMPERATURE	
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Inches	Rain Days	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum
JANUARY	75	95	56	2.7	16	81	64
FEBRUARY	75	95	54	1.7	15	83	42
MARCH	70	86	55	0.7	11	86	70
APRIL	66	83	54	0.2	5	89	70
MAY	68	97	45	11.5	17	89	70
JUNE	76	96	67	6.9	17	88	75
JULY	77	96	66	2.0	24	89	73
AUGUST	78	99	63	15.1	21	89	72
SEPTEMBER	81	99	65	32.2	27	87	72
OCTOBER	73	99	50	4.6	14	86	71
NOVEMBER	75	100	53	7.6	18	84	67
DECEMBER	77	96	45	6.8	11	81	64
				92.0	196		

TABLE No. V.
METEOROLOGY, AGRICULTURAL STATION, PUNTA GORDA, 1945.

MONTH	RELATIVE HUMIDITY			RAINFALL		SHADE TEMPERATURE	
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Inches	Rain Days	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum
JANUARY	81	97	63	3.9	18	81	60
FEBRUARY	76	89	69	3.7	16	85	63
MARCH	73	85	63	4.2	13	86	66
APRIL	68	82	58	0.2	2	88	66
MAY	68	95	48	7.7	12	81	67
JUNE	75	96	69	15.5	26	88	71
JULY	81	95	67	20.6	29	87	69
AUGUST	87	97	68	25.3	27	88	69
SEPTEMBER	84	100	69	31.7	28	87	66
OCTOBER	75	100	60	13.3	18	86	64
NOVEMBER	81	98	64	6.0	21	85	61
DECEMBER	77	95	61	7.3	16	84	56
				139.4	226		

